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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

EXPLODING THE RAMAPO MAGAZINE.

The proceedings at Albany to annul the charter of the Ramapo Water Company have been treated by the entire press of New York, as they deserved to be, as a matter of intense public interest. Some of our contemporaries have mentioned the fact that this action was instituted by the Journal; others have not seen fit to do so, but all have agreed in their estimate of the importance of the undertaking and of ex-Senator Hill's brilliant attack upon the piratical corporation.

The nature of the Ramapo Company was never more luminously set forth than in this trenchant characterization by Mr. Hill:

A water company which has no assets, nor any water, nor any reservoirs, pipes or other facilities for the furnishing of water, nor any contracts of any substance or value, and has never instituted any proceedings for the condemnation of streams or real estate, and has never transacted any corporate or other business except the attempt to perpetrate a tremendous swindle on the taxpayers of New York City, is a mere paper organization, which will be dissolved by the courts.

One of the defenders of the Ramapo steal said recently that if New York needed water \$200,000,000 was a very reasonable price to pay for the company's property. Mr. Hill shows that the company has no property. It has nothing but unlimited assurance and a "pull" based upon a prospective division of plunder. The property for which it asks the city to pay is the city's own.

The people have understood that the Ramapo Company was a hollow fraud, but it has taken Mr. Hill's merciless exposure to show them how very hollow the fraud is. This wonderful corporation, which kindly proposes to do for the City of New York something which it declares the city itself too weak to accomplish, "has never paid a single dollar of taxation to the State of New York, and has never even deigned to make a report to the Comptroller, as required by law." Its promoters themselves put in evidence a document showing that "they were assessed in Brooklyn some years ago for their assets the magnificent total sum of \$5,000, and they never even paid that tax."

The Ramapo Water Company is not a legitimate business corporation, organized for the prosecution of an honest enterprise. It is simply an organization of pirates, and its sole purpose is plunder. An honest corporation is formed by persons who invest their own money in some productive industry, expecting to receive a fair return upon their investment. The Ramapo Water Company is composed of persons who invest nothing themselves, but who expect by underhand and illicit processes to induce officials to give them the use of the money of the public. If their schemes should succeed their revenues would not be the returns of investments, but the proceeds of loot.

Haul down the black flag.

"LET THERE BE NO LIGHT," SAYS OTIS.

During his official career as Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines General Otis has done nothing more typical of his military abilities than the establishment of a censorship over the American press more stringent, more blind and more fatuous than that of Weyler in Cuba.

The subservient Administration organs that shrieked "Yellow Journalism!" when all the American correspondents in the Philippines united in a protest against this barbaric suppression of liberty will have to be silent before the crushing letter of Mr. Collins, the correspondent of the Associated Press, printed in the Journal yesterday.

Mr. Collins shows that Otis has constantly perverted or suppressed the truth, avowedly in the political interest of the McKinley Administration. He has endeavored to direct newspaper correspondents as he directs his officers. He has veiled the horrors of his inactivity with threats of court-martial for the correspondents, who have borne his tyranny through love of their country.

He has made a mockery of the common intelligence of a nation. Nothing but official versions of all events and conditions have been allowed to pass, and these official views have been those of General Otis himself. The story of every battle censored by him became a "glorious American victory."

Yet the rebels are still firing from the palm scrub around Manila. Men are dying by scores in the hospitals. Officers as brave as any that ever stood on a firing line are sleeping their lives away in the jungle, and a gallant army that never fought unwillingly is mouldering into decay for the want of a man of common ability and spirit to lead them.

What hope is there for either press or people when the freedom of one is suppressed and the other is vicariously lied to?

Who is responsible for Otis? Who has allowed him to outrage the people of this country by an unwarranted stretch of prerogative? Who has supported in a responsible position a man without personal ability, popularity or experience?

The log book of the nation's shame which is now being written will bear on its title page the names of Otis and his sponsor.

A PARCELS POST EXPERIMENT.

A few days ago there was signed at Washington a parcels post convention between the United States and Germany—the first foreign country with which we have such an arrangement, and even without our having a parcels post system within our own boundaries. It is a great credit to Germany that she is first in the field. Great Britain and France, it is understood, are eager to follow suit and negotiate similar conventions.

The convention will go into effect October 1 of this year. No package may weigh more than eleven English pounds; its length may not exceed three feet and a half nor its circumference six feet, and it must be so bound its contents may be easily examined.

Correspondence or written matter will be weighed inside. The postage in the United States is fixed at twelve cents a pound. His in itself is an important economic advance. Broadening intercourse between the two countries is an undoubted benefit, which lessens him that gives and him that takes. But this is the least of the advantages that may be expected to flow from this agreement. The greater benefit is that it necessarily will give a mighty impetus to the establishment of a domestic parcels post, which John Wanamaker, as Postmaster-General, in his report of 1891 so strongly urged upon Congress; and

the impetus will increase in force when a similar arrangement shall be entered into between us and Great Britain and France.

If broadening intercourse with foreign countries be an unqualified blessing, what shall we call the binding together of the various sections of our own so widely dispersed population? That a parcels post system will accomplish, and do it with a power second only to that of a national telegraph. It will strongly tend to make our population one people.

And is this agreement with Germany not an eloquent commentary on the charge by Wanamaker that the only obstacle to a parcels post consists in our four express companies? We are denied its blessings here because these companies have great influence on domestic legislation; we secure it with foreign countries because there their activity is less.

Don't Change the Route.

There have been intimations of an intention to change the route definitely adopted for the Dewey land parade.

Don't do it.

The route is a very good one as it stands. More important still, its announcement was in effect a contract with the people, and created vested rights that cannot honorably be destroyed.

On the faith of that announcement arrangements were made which it would be a hardship to upset. Windows were hired, decorations were bought, friends from the country were invited and parties were formed. Any change now would mean general confusion and loss.

The committee ought to have known its own mind before it took any action. Having once announced a decision it ought to stick to it.

BRYAN FIGHTS NEW JERSEY TRUSTS.

In a letter to Congressman Daly, of Hoboken, Colonel William J. Bryan has sounded the bugle-note of the coming campaign in that State.

In brief, Colonel Bryan's advice to the New Jersey Democracy may be found in the Journal's national and internal policies. He advocates a graduated income tax, in which every citizen shall contribute to the support of the State according to his means and not according to his necessities.

He advocates the election of Senators by the people and not by designation of the party in power.

He asks for legislation against trusts and for the vesting in Congress of plenary powers to deal with corporations doing business outside the State in which they are organized.

He favors an act requiring corporations to file articles of incorporation with the Interstate Commerce Commission, with strict limitations to prevent monopoly.

Colonel Bryan recognizes the fact that Trenton is pre-eminently a roosting place for trusts which carry on their business in other States.

He is also aware that for the privilege of thus roosting in New Jersey and stretching their claws into other portions of the coun-

try the State has been receiving comparatively no recompense.

The Democracy of New Jersey will do well to profit by Colonel Bryan's advice. Smoke out the trusts. Force the monopolists to pay their share of the State income.

DRIFT OF THE IMPERIAL GLACIER.

Several members of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts are standing on barrel heads in order to declare themselves.

"If," they say, "the Democracy of this State declares against expansion, and calls upon the President to withdraw the army and navy from the Philippines, we will resign."

Here is the usual mistake as to the meaning of expansion—a mistake that seems to exist with modifications throughout the entire country.

The withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines at this time would mean neither anti-expansion nor anti-imperialism. It would mean dishonor. It would make us the laughing stock of all civilized nations.

"Fight hard and honorably and get through with it quickly," has ever been the Journal's battle cry. After we have restored peace to the islands we can fight the battle of imperialism and expansion by ballot.

As straight and unswerving as the polar needle, President McKinley and his Cabinet are steering the ship of state toward the vortex of imperialism.

Imperialism is militarism. It means to conquer with fire and sword and to hold with shackles. It means tyranny—for military government is at best a tyranny.

To the conquered it means submission to the flag and government set up by the conquerors. It rides roughshod over a conquered people's prejudices.

The necessary presence of an army in the Philippines after the islands have been conquered would interfere with the autonomy of any civil government which President McKinley and his Cabinet might set up.

Any imperialistic government of the Philippines by this country would have to be backed by force of arms and maintained by bloodshed.

Expansion returns to the conquered their lands and their honor. It extends to them a home government. It means a gradual tutelage of enlightenment and civilization. It embodies the protection of a two-edged sword and the aegis of a mighty flag. It is a civil government by the people themselves.

There have been times when men slaying and shackling those whose faith and beliefs differed from their own persuaded themselves that they were offering a pleasing sacrifice to God.

It is apparent that President McKinley means to shackle both Cuba and the Philippines as soon as such a thing is possible. Then the people of this great free country may listen at leisure to the wall of dusky peoples crouching under the lash of imperial taskmasters.

Expansion, yes! Imperialism, never!

Most Graphic of All.

Easily the most graphic and engrossing accounts of the trial of Captain Dreyfus are those sent to the Journal by Harry Dam. If Dam can continue to write as faithful descriptions of stirring scenes as has been the case in the Dreyfus affair, it would seem that he had better give up the vocation of libretto writing for all time in favor of journalism.

His Crime.

"Of exactly what is Dreyfus said to be guilty?" she asked. "For any one who has read the reports of the trial that is a pretty hard question to answer," he replied, "but as near as I can find out he is guilty of having a handwriting that does not materially resemble that of the borderman. If they have anything else against him it hasn't been disclosed as yet."

MORGAN SAYS NO SPLIT ON THE EXPANSION POLICY.

Alabama Senator Asserts That the Philippines Came Under Our Sovereignty by Solemn Treaty, and That There Is No Issue in Either Great Party as to Our Course.



Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama.

Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, says there is no longer an expansion issue either in national politics or national thought, so far as the results of the Spanish war are concerned. He characterizes those who are opposed to holding the Philippines as contractionists. "Anti-expansionist is palpably a misnomer," declared the Senator.

He also avows the firm belief that there can be no split in either of the great parties on the question of our sovereignty in Porto Rico or the Philippines. He is convinced that there will be no platform declarations against our retention of the Philippines or other recent insular acquisitions by the next Democratic National Convention.

Senator Morgan gave forty minutes of his time to-day to the Journal to discuss these questions.

"So far as we can judge their opinions by their public utterances, Messrs. Bryan and McKinley are on the same platform on the Philippine question," said he. "That is to say, each wants to restore peace and order in the Philippines and deal afterward with the question of what form of government should be erected in the islands."

"Of course we shall hold the Philippines. We cannot alienate them. They were brought under the sovereignty of this Government by solemn treaty, just as were the Louisiana purchase, California and the other States and Territories ceded to us by Mexico, and Alaska by Russia."

"Some gentlemen who are now making the loudest outcry against our retention of the Philippines were among the most clamorous of those who urged upon the Senate the speedy ratification of the Paris treaty. This instrument conveyed to us the Philippines, as it conveyed to us certain other islands in the Pacific, as well as Porto Rico, and imposed upon us distinct obligations in Cuba. So I say there is not now, and cannot be, any longer an issue of expansion either in national politics or national thought. That issue was settled by the ratification of the Paris treaty."

"Those gentlemen, who call themselves anti-expansionists, are really contractionists. If there be an issue on that score it is one of contraction. And that, in turn, is reduced to a matter of degree contained in the question, How much should we contract?"

"If we alienate the Philippines can we not also alienate Porto Rico, or the Hawaiian Islands, or Alaska? And where is the man who now wants to transfer Alaska from the sovereignty of this country to the sovereignty of another? The Constitution imposes upon every American citizen the solemn obligation of erecting in the Philippines the same form of republican government that is to be erected in Porto Rico and in Hawaii. We cannot turn any of these islands over to a king or kingdom. Ours is the duty, sworn to before the world and enjoined by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to give to each and all of them a republican form of government alike in essence. This is a duty ahead of Congress and not of political parties or conventions."

"Do you think that the next Democratic National Convention will declare against our retention of the Philippines?" was asked.

"I cannot foretell what the next convention of my party will do on that point. I do not believe, however, that the Democratic convention will adopt a platform declaration of that character. I view the Chicago platform as the party creed. Creeds cannot be modified without materially modifying the organizations based upon them."

"Of course, it is possible that the gentlemen now making lusty outcry against existing facts and conditions may be numerically strong enough in the next convention to force through it a resolution expressing the views of the contractionists. But a resolution is not a platform plank, and such a resolution could not be regarded as a declaration of party principle."

"Will you attend the next convention as a delegate and there contend for your principles?"

"I shall not. I have not attended a national convention as a delegate since I have been a member of Congress. Alabama does not believe in her official representatives performing such service. As long as I am a member of Congress I shall refuse to attend national conventions. Even if my friends at home should elect me a delegate to the next convention I should decline the honor. My fight is to be made on the stump and here in the Senate."

Speaking of the relations of the South to expansion, Senator Morgan said:

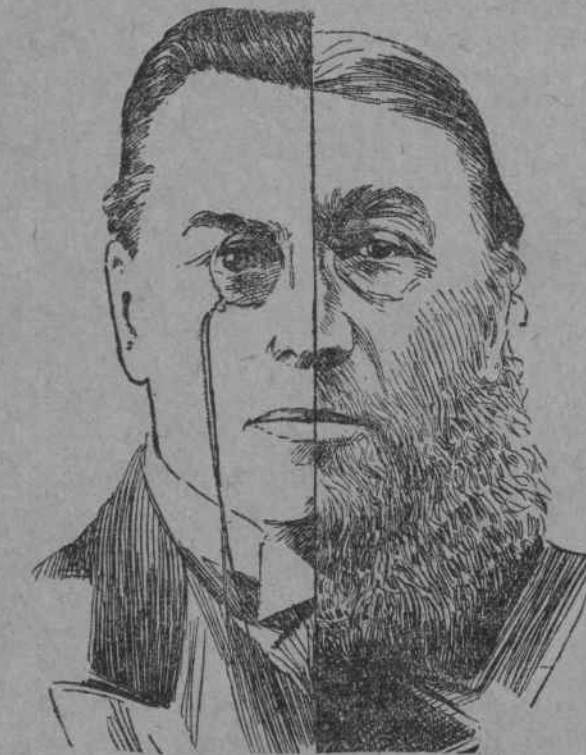
"Of course the South is in a measure more directly interested in our mastery and control of the commerce of Asia and the North Pacific than is any other section of the country. That is one of the reasons that have formed my opinion and determined my attitude on the Philippine question. Manila is the apex of a triangle, in which more commercial forces are at work for our profit than can be found in similar territory in any other part of the world."

"One side of the triangle dips down into India, another shoots off into China, and the third reaches out toward Japan. With our sovereignty firmly established in the Philippines, Manila will become the distributing base for our cotton and cotton products throughout Asia. It will soon become an Asiatic Liverpool."

"One-half of our cotton and cotton products which now go to Asia are distributed from Liverpool in British bottoms, or other European ships. When the Nicaraguan Canal is constructed—and that is an inevitable and a logical outgrowth of our present position in the world—the cotton and cotton products and the iron and iron products of the South will reach Asiatic markets over a direct and shorter route than the circuitous road via Liverpool."

"The shortening of distance will be accompanied by a cheapening of at least one-third in the cost of transportation. This is a saving which will go into the pockets of the producers at home. It is at present going into the pockets of British ship owners. Manila will then become the great entrepot of the far East for our products, which will find their way into the Asiatic markets. This trade, despite the great distance, will be essentially a coastwise trade, with Manila at one end of the route and Southern and Pacific ports at the other end."

"These are the facts I am laying before the voters of Alabama in a calm, dispassionate way. The result of the next election will show how well they appreciate them."



Uncle Joe and Uncle Paul.

OOM PAUL AND OOM JOE.

WHICH WILL WIN IN THE PRESENT CRISIS?

THIS is a combination picture of "Oom Paul" and "Oom Joe," the two antagonists in the Transvaal dispute. They are men wholly dissimilar in appearance and mental make-up. It is generally understood that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, when at a garden party doesn't know what to do with his feet. Mr. Chamberlain, England's Colonial Secretary, on the other hand, is a model of social graces, and might be mistaken for a duke if seen by some one who had no one there to tell him otherwise.

While Mr. Kruger wears a straw hat with a frock coat and has trousers that bag at the knees and treads all over the dresses of ladies at court functions, it has never been said that he doesn't know what to do with his head. He has no single eyeglass, but his vision, political and otherwise, is sharp enough for any one.

Mr. Chamberlain is the keen, polished person who on the stage wears a dress suit and smokes a cigarette right down over the footlights while he plans to acquire the estate of the homespun, rugged old man who isn't city bred. Under the rules of the drama the old man, who is Herr Kruger, wins out, and the polished one curses everything and leaves. That's how it is on the stage. Will it be that way on the stage of politics?

Chamberlain is the metropolitan bred statesman. Kruger the country bred one. The United States have produced more of the Kruger than of the Chamberlain type, and Americans have a hearty sympathy for Kruger for this reason and because he is the under dog and because he is plucky.

"Oom Joe" spends more money on the orchids with which he adorns the lapel of his coat than "Oom Paul" lays out on his entire living expenses. The latter, it is asserted, often puts his knife in his mouth, but never his foot. The English people have a genuine respect for Kruger, and if they were upon him, it will be only because they think it absolutely necessary.

How He Won His Call.

At a church in Scotland, where there was a popular call for a "minister," as it is termed, two candidates offered to preach whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning and took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" He made a very excellent discourse, and the congregation was much edified. In the afternoon Mr. Adam preached upon these words: "Low, here am I." The impromptu reply and the sermon gained him the appointment.

A Lifelong Sorrow.

"What a sad look Twiggins always has!" "Yes; for years he has wanted to keep chickens and his wife won't let him."

A Bull Fighter Who Writes Sonnets.

"The high-class bull fighter, as you are doubtless aware, is a great personage," said a business man from Mexico City, now visiting in New Orleans. "I know Mazzantini, the champion torero of Spain, and also Diaz, champion of Mexico and Cuba. Mazzantini affects literary taste, writes poetry and will not talk shop. The first time I met him he read me a sonnet of his own composition, and it was not so bad, although distinctly inferior to his bull fighting. He is a dark, wiry man, with typical Spanish features and small black side whiskers, of the 'mutton-chop' pattern. His elegant tastes invest him with an atmosphere of romance. But I strongly suspect that his literary penchant is based on a shrewd appreciation

of advertising. Diaz is a distant relative of the President, and is a very decent sort of fellow, although terribly spoiled by female adulation. In private life he dresses like a Parisian dandy. Both men are masters of a dramatic coup de grace that is a marvel of nerve and agility. It is administered when the bull is charging, head down, at full tilt. The torero leaps to one side, vaults back over the animal's muzzle by putting his left hand on the forehead, and at the same time drives his sword between its shoulder blades. The blow is invariably fatal, but how a man ever learns such a feat and survives his apprenticeship is a mystery past finding out. When I questioned Mazzantini about it he read me another sonnet."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.